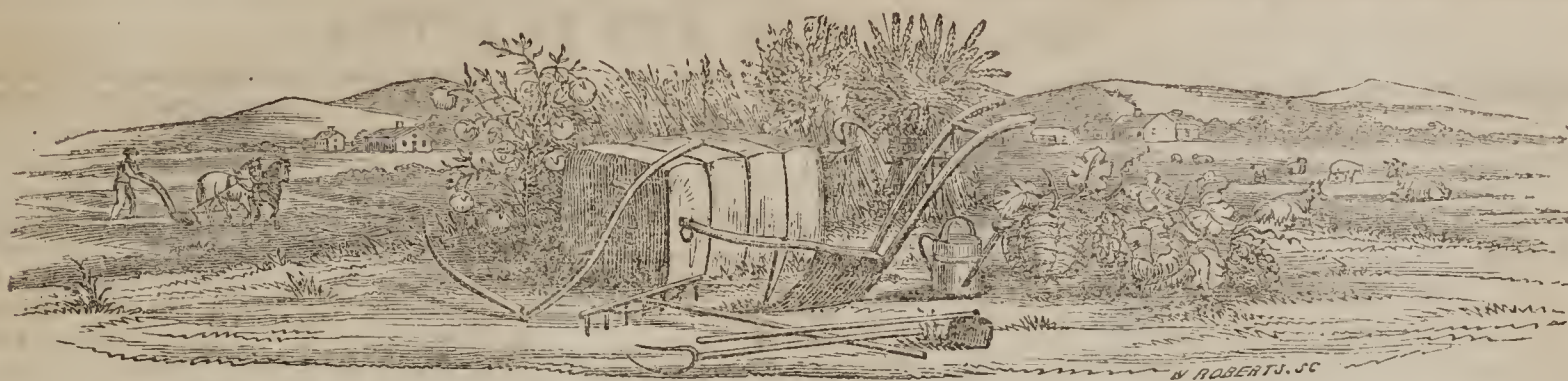


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# FARMER AND PLANTER.

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, MECHANICS, DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY.

VOL. III. PENDLETON, S. C., JANUARY, 1852. No. 1.

**The Farmer and Planter**  
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BY GEO. SEABORN & J. J. GILMAN,  
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**TERMS.**  
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**Queries.**  
The questions of a "Rice Planter" from Pendleton, which I am requested to answer, are—  
1 & 2. In manuring rice land, is the manure applied previous or subsequent to the ploughing and harrowing?  
3. Is the straw applied fresh, or is it allowed to rot for a year, and then applied?  
4. If fresh straw be used, how is the multiplication of volunteer rice guarded against?  
5. In what way is the rice flour applied—in what quantity per acre?  
6. How often is it necessary to renew the application of rice flour?  
7. The analysis shows that rice flour is the richest part of the offal—Does experience show that it is more effective than any other application?  
8. In what way, and to what extent is the chaff applied?  
9. Have any of the rice lands about Georgetown been regularly limed?—and with what result?  
10. Do the limed spots near the old indigo vats, mentioned by Mr. Ruffin, still give evidence of superior productiveness?  
11. Have any of the high lands about

you been regularly limed? and with what effect?  
12. In manuring the high lands with straw, is the straw carried out fresh, or is it passed through the cow-pen?  
13. Has coal tar ever been used on Waccamaw, as a protection against the spring ravages of the rice-bird?  
14. Has the drill-ploughs mentioned in your report of 1844, ever been tried again?  
15. In watering rice, do you "stretch from the point"—or do you soak once or twice, and then stretch?  
16. Under which system of watering, may the most grain be made?

**REPLY TO QUERIES FROM A 'RICE PLANTER.'**  
1 & 2. Previous to ploughing and harrowing.  
3. Rice straw should be applied to swamp land during the fallow, only.  
When the threshing is done, and at the convenience of the manager, the straw may be taken to the fallow-field in flats and bundles, and deposited in heaps until the new crop is planted, and for the most part laid by; then the field may be laid off for beds, (5 feet apart, or 4.8-12 feet,) and the under trace for the beds be dug deep with the hoe. Upon this digging the straw is arranged in bulk, no larger than can be well covered by the surrounding earth, which will then be drawn upon the straw with hoes, or thrown up by the plow, forming a good sized bed. On this bed, potato-slips are planted, or field peas, which yield abundantly, if there be not too much water forced into the ditches by a continued high river, nor too early a frost. (Mr. J. W. LaBruce has made in his rice field 500 bushels of potatoes from the vine thus planted, and, probably, is as successful this year.) After this planting, the alleys between the beds

may be dug up and filled with straw, if you have it, which lies there until the slip, are to be gathered, or 'till the winters when the pea-beds are levelled down, when it is covered up and remains so all the winter, until the land is to be prepared for planting.  
On Sandy Island, where there is no high land to cultivate, my experienced, skillful and valued neighbor, to whom was awarded a prize-medal at the "World's Fair," has adopted the following method, which at this moment is in practice:  
As soon as the crop is secured, the stubble of the field intended for fallow, is "listed in," and sufficiently covered to facilitate decomposition. Then, when the threshing commences, the rice-straw is taken directly to the field and placed in the alleys—strewn thick between the beds, where it remains undisturbed until the succeeding summer, (June or July) when the peas, or potato-slips are to be planted. For this purpose the beds are reversed, and are made up anew upon the straw, as has been described above.

4. It cannot be guarded against by any means that I am acquainted with.  
5. Rice flour has been applied the present year, in the proportion of 32 bushels to the acre, as a general dressing to the land before ploughing. A portion of the same field, being reserved for this purpose, received a dressing of flour in the same proportion, immediately after the "long water."  
I inspected the crop twice, at different stages of its growth. The advantage appeared to be altogether in favor of the earlier application.  
The difference in product will be accurately ascertained when the rice shall have been thrashed.

AUG 14 1917



6. This dressing has not been in use long enough to enable me to say.

7. It does—so far as the first two years can be said to show it.

8. Rice-chaff is applied to old and stiff clay lands. It is spread over the surface to the depth of three inches or nearly, and ploughed in—the earlier this is done the better. It is best done during a fallow, in the month of August.

9. Some fields have been limed at the rate of 50 and 60 bushels of lime to the acre, and even more of shell-lime, on several plantations. When well done, and with a good growth of weeds or stubble on the land, it has resulted favorably for three years at least.

I have not known the dressing repeated on the same land.

10. I have no experience.

11. I am ignorant of any.

12. Both methods are in practice with us—the latter, I believe to be better.

13. I am not aware that it has.

14. It has. But the work was not as well done as by hand. It needs some improvement for our purpose.

15. "Stretch from the point." This seems to be a phrase somewhat technical—and although it is well understood by yourself and neighbors, I might not be able to give it the precise signification. I prefer, therefore, not to reply literally, but will furnish in substance the information desired.

When the rice-plant is treated with *thirty*, or *sixty* days water from the time of sowing, it is necessarily "stretched" in the low places, more or less, owing to the unevenness of the ground. But when the good "old style" of watering is adhered to—i. e. when the "sprout," "point," and "long flow" are given separately, the plant is not properly "stretched" until the "long water" is applied, (the rice is then some thirty to forty days old,) and then only incidentally, unless the stand be very thick—in which case it ought to be stretched, in order to prevent its tillering.

The "long flow." Good tides are chosen for this watering. The plant is entirely covered with water for from 2 to 5 days, (depending upon its age, its thickness, and the state of the weather—for the double purpose of cleansing it from dust and larvæ, and of killing all the grass in the trenches which is not yet too old, and which the hoe can never reach. The grass which is too old to be thus drowned out, grows more rapidly than the rice, and is therefore easily distinguished. Soon after the water is slacked down to the depth of about half the length of the plant.

This long grass is pulled out by hand and fetched away, a day or two before the water is drawn, after having remained on unchanged, for the space of eighteen to twenty and odd days—depending upon the condition of the plant, as indicated chiefly by the roots.

If this water be drawn injudiciously, the growth of the plant is checked—it becomes sickly, and does not shoot out uniformly. When drawn, the field should be left absolutely clear of grass.

16. The best "system of watering," depends so much upon observation of the season, the character of the soil in cultivation, and the condition of the river, especially in the months of June and July, that I will not presume to answer definitely this question.

The old system, which is partially described above (15) is good enough for us, where the land drains well, and the tides rise and fall well.

In old, soded lands, water must be more freely used, in order to obtain a good product.

R. \*. \*. A.

#### Curing Clover Hay.

Clover makes a most desirable and nutritive hay, provided it can be cut in season and properly cured. As a general rule, it is not advisable to permit it to remain standing much after the period of efflorescence, as the ripening of the seed in the field exposes it to a certain degree of deterioration, which considerably diminishes its value as a feed for stock, besides insuring an actual and unavoidable loss in handling it, as those leaves and heads which have become dry are easily detached from the stock during the process of raking and pitching, even when these operations are performed with the most consummate care.

My plan for operation, in curing clover, is as follows: As soon as the heads are all fully blown I commence mowing, care being had to lay the swaths as closely as possible, and leave no scattering grass between them if it can be helped. About four o'clock in the afternoon, provided the weather has been clear and warm during the day, I have the swaths turned carefully over with a fork, and in this position they are allowed to remain till four o'clock the next day. I then with the fork commence cocking the swaths, pitching the half made grass in flakes as much as possible, and making my cocks compact but small—say about eighty pounds uncured hay to the cock. They are then neatly raked off, the "scatterin" cleaned up, and cocks permitted to remain unopened and undisturbed till dry.

Should the weather prove favorable, the making will proceed rapidly, and two days from the time the grass is cocked, the hay will now be fit to mow. This ensures the entire preservation of the tops and foliage, confers a beautiful green co-

lor to the hay, and prevents the stock from assuming that dry, hard ligneous character which they are sure to possess when made by exposure to the hot sun. Clover made this way is never mouldy; and even should the weather prove unfavorable, or even wet after cocking, the compactness of the cocks will prevent their becoming saturated, and a few hours will render them fit to mow. I have known hay cocked in this manner to remain out a week or ten days, and still retain all its original greenness and a fragrance perfectly unimpaired.

Making hay in this manner is a practice not yet much in favor with American farmers, but in England, Scotland, and other European countries, the grass-cock system of curing has now nearly superseded every other, not only in the management of clover, but also of other grasses, even of the finest, when cut for hay, or as a dry feed for domestic stock. In the case of clover, which usually grows thick and rank, the fork should always take the place of the rake, which is not required.—*Selected.*

#### On the Cultivation of Corn.

To the Editors of the American Farmer:

After begging you to give me credit for my subscription to your next volume, which I enclose, permit me to make a few remarks on the cultivation of corn.

For many years I have been in the habit of preparing my seed corn by soaking it for twelve hours or more in soap suds, then draining off the suds and mixing enough ground plaster with the corn to make it dry and convenient to drop. After the corn is up and the missing hills replanted, I make it a point to keep the field thoroughly clean of weeds and the ground loose. For this purpose I use the harrow, double shovel plough, single shovel plough or cultivator, according to circumstances. I am by no means afraid of stirring the ground deep, especially in a dry season. The following circumstance occurred in the farming operations of one of my neighbors about three years ago. He had two single shovel ploughs, one new, large and strong, and the other old and rather indifferent. He also had two hands employed on his farm—a strong able-bodied man, and a boy. The new shovel plough with a powerful horse was assigned to the man, and the old shovel plough with a more indifferent horse to the boy, and each received orders to plow deep. The season proved to be dry, the ground hard, and of course the new plow did the work most effectually. The consequence was that in a week the lands ploughed by the new plough showed manifest signs of improvement in advance of the other.—The corn leaves were longer and broader, and the corn looked much greener and fresher. In a short time the corn was ploughed the other way, and then the same result occurred again; so that my neighbor assured me, "his field looked like a piece of cross-barred linsey."—Even after the corn was ripe the difference could still be discerned, the ears on the deep ploughed lands being larger and



better filled than the others. I will only add that my neighbor is a man of strict veracity, and very successful in raising corn,—his field of twelve acres having last year produced more than sixty bushels to the acre.

My own corn ground was prepared in the following manner, the land having last year been in wheat. About one hundred four-horse-wagon-loads of coarse manure from my barn-yard & stables were spread over a twenty acre field and then ploughed down, as deep as possible with a three horse plough. A compost was then formed of two hundred bushels of ashes, and four hundred bushels of rotten tanlowe, and applied to the land at the rate of forty bushels to the acre. This was spread as evenly as possible, the ground thoroughly harrowed, and then listed out for planting, forward a half foot by three; the listing out was done as shallow as possible with a light shovel plough.

I have seen my neighbors sometimes list out their fields with a heavy two horse plough, and then plant their corn in the bottom of the furrows, but in my opinion this is bad management. By this means the best of the soil is thrown to one side and the corn is planted on the cold, barren sub-soil, which cannot fail greatly to retard its growth.

For many years past I have been in the habit of cutting up my corn when nearly ripe, in the manner recommended by Edmund Ruffin, Esq., in a late No. of the Farmer. But I never permit the corn to be laid down upon the ground. Each laborer as he cuts it up, receives it upon his left arm, and immediately carries it to the shock. If the shocks are not more than six or seven feet in diameter at the base, they never spoil, and make an abundance of excellent corn-fodder. If the corn is laid down upon the ground and partially dried before shocking, both the corn and fodder are greatly injured, it being much more liable to mildew than when shocked up first just as it was cut. Let those who doubt, try it.

If ground bones are as beneficial to the soil as they are reported to be, I beg leave to suggest to my brother farmers that they have a considerable amount of dead capital lying about their yards and out-houses, which it would be well to put to use. After getting a bone mill in operation, I gave notice that I would give twenty-five cents a hundred for bones. The boys of the neighborhood soon went to work, and in a short time brought me more than six tons. The little fellows scanned the roads and fields in every direction with their baskets and carts, and what was a very pleasing circumstance, not one of them made the least attempt to defraud or deceive. With a single exception, they willingly received whatever the scales showed their small cargoes to be worth, and departed well satisfied. Should the bone dust prove to be beneficial, I shall think my experiment of use, not only in improving the soil, but in exciting a spirit of industry among my friends in the neighborhood.

He that does good with his money & pelf, Is a help to his neighbor as well as himself.

#### Apples for Human Food.

The importance of apples, as food, has not hitherto been sufficiently estimated in this country, nor understood. Besides contributing a large portion of sugar, mucilage, and other nutritive matter, in the form of food, they contain such a combination of vegetable acids, extractive substances, and aromatic principles, with the nutritive matter, as to act powerfully in the capacity of refreshments, tonics and antiseptics; and, when freely used at the season of ripeness, by rural laborers and others, they prevent debility, strengthen digestion, correct the putrefactive tendencies of nitrogenous food, avert scurvy, and probably maintain and strengthen the powers of productive labor. "The operatives of Cornwall, in England, consider ripe apples nearly as nourishing as bread, and more so than potatoes. In the year 1801, a year of scarcity, apples, instead of being converted into cider, were sold to the poor; and the laborers asserted that they could stand to their work on baked apples without meat; whereas a potato diet required either meat or fish." The French and Germans use apples extensively; indeed, it is rare they sit down, in the rural districts, without them in some shape or other, even at the best tables. The laborers and mechanics depend on them to a very great extent, as an article of food, and frequently dine on sliced apples and bread. Stewed with rice, red cabbage, carrots, or by themselves, with a little sugar and milk, they make both a pleasant and nutritious dish. If our friends will only provide themselves with plenty of choice fruit, we will venture that not one man, woman, or child, in fifty, would care for animal flesh to eat. Who doubts for a moment that many scrofulous and other diseases are traceable to a meat diet? It is well known that much of the meat we eat is in a diseased state when slaughtered, and its effects may well be imagined. Yet your fruit is always in a healthy state, and cannot generate disease in the human body; but it has a diluting, purifying, and renovating tendency!—*Water Cure Journal*.

#### Rail Roads.

From Mr. Buck's Address to the People of Louisiana, on the subject of the New Orleans and Mississippi Rail Road, from DeBow's Review, we extract the following remarks, going to show the great advantages to a country in the increase of both population and wealth, growing out of the construction of Rail Roads. We are taught by experience, that real estate has been greatly increased in value all along the Georgia Rail Road. Indeed we may safely say, that the valuable, and now high-priced lands throughout all Cherokee Georgia, would not at this day command half as much as they do, was it not for the Rail Road passing through it. We commenced planting cotton in Cass county, Ga., in 1840 or '41, but in consequence of high waggon freights, was under the necessity of abandoning its culture until after the completion of the Rail Road to that county:

"Experience has demonstrated, that in all com-

munities where public spirit has not been generally awakened, it will not do to rely solely upon individual subscriptions for the promotion of great public works. These subscriptions may, to be sure, realize a large amount, as is happily the case in the present instance: but it is not fair to throw the whole burden of a great public benefit upon the shoulders of a few, allowing those who have not shared the heat and burden of the day, but who have come in at the eleventh hour, to participate equally in its advantages. Even if individual subscriptions were adequate to the undertaking, they would still want the attribute of fairness, especially where the works are new ones, and may not at first be so profitable in themselves, however advantageous in their general results upon the community.

"A tax upon real estate is the fairest, most equal and best that could possibly be devised, since it is real estate that must first feel the benefit; and it is this that gives a fixed and permanent interest to the holder and revenues, more independent of his individual agencies than any other description of property. That real estate is the first to feel the beneficial influence of internal improvement, is evidenced by the practical experience of every portion of the country. The valuation of real estate in the city of New York, in 1825, the year of the opening of the Erie Canal, was \$58,425,395. In 1833, the year after the completion of the Ohio Canal, connecting the Ohio River with Lake Erie, it was \$114,124,566; and in 1840, when these improvements had time to develop themselves, it had swelled up to the sum of \$187,121,714. In the ten years preceding the opening of these improvements, the valuation of property scarcely underwent any change; but in the 15 years following these improvements, the value of real estate had increased over 300 per cent. The same effect is observable in the country. The population and the valuation of property in the counties in New York traversed by the Erie Railroad, was;

Population. R. & Per. Estate.		
In 1830.....	460,562.....	\$43,484,588
In 1840.....	561,635.....	84,000,360

Increase in 10 years 104,123 \$40,515,762

"In Massachusetts, where there have been \$75,000,000 invested in Rail Roads, the increase in the value of property is more striking:

In 1840 it was.....	\$299,878,329
In 1850 it was.....	590,531,831

Increase in 10 years.....\$290,653,552

"In Tennessee, the same result has been produced in four counties traversed by the Nashville and Chattanooga Rail Road:

In 1848 the assessed value of property was.....	\$25,864,043
In 1849.....	26,418,632

Increase in one year.....\$2,554,639

"Still more striking have been the results in Georgia. Population, production and wealth have there increased in a ratio that seems almost the result of magic."

#### Cultivation of Corn.

Messrs. Editors:—There has lived in this part of our Republic, several gentlemen who have been planting 25 to 50 years. Some began life as overseers and now work a large force. They are generally regarded as able planters—they have gotten rich, which is proof of their ability, intelligence, and smartness—in a corn. But enough for my present purpose, they are very clever gentlemen, have had much experience, and are not so wrapped up in their own conceit as not to embrace a truth which they had grown grey and not discovered.

I now intend to use them on the corn culture



part of these rambling notes. When I began to plant I was inducted into its mysteries under the old school, planting corn in checks, making large hills, and "plowing deep to make moisture rise" in a dearth—and last, though not least of the errors, in giving about sixteen square feet to the stalk of corn. After buying corn awhile—*finding this climate unfavorable to the growth of corn*—in my eye—and reading how other folks made 100 to 170 bushels per acre, I began to try in this unfavorable climate if something could not be done as well as in others—as the man said when he pushed the bull off the bridge. I have seen over and over again, year after year, corn planted 5 by 2, and one stalk, thus giving 4,356 stalks. For some ten years past I have made it a rule to plant some characters of land 4 feet by 13 to 20 inches—this giving 7,260 or 6,701 stalks, or near one-half more. I now feed more stock, feed better, and have sold about as much corn as I ever bought. I can refer to planters from 35 to 63 years of age, who have changed their mode for the northern plan, who will declare they have only recently learned to make corn. And I here refer to Col. WADE HAMPTON, who was heard to remark on the steamer *Online St. John* (I think was the name) in Dec., 1847, when talking to a large and old planter in Alabama, who had once, 30 or 40 years ago, overseed for the Col. and his father—that a certain man, then present, could learn him more on making corn than he believed was possible. The Col. referred to the mode I now proceed to give. My reason for being thus explicit, and making this one reference is, this plan has been spread before the Southern planters, and censure has been cast at the writer, who, I take pleasure in saying, only labors to aid the cause, and who can prove by "crowds of living witnesses" that there is truth, if not reason and science, in it.

As already intimated, the first thing is to plow and thoroughly with a two horse plow. I know planters who are content to "cut and cover," or to be plain, cover unbroken earth with a furrow slice. This will not do. Break *all* land full six inches deep. Do this as early in February as the land will permit—don't plow wet land, unless it be the limey lands of Alabama. I invariably plow into large lands, say 32 feet, thus when the rows are laid off, the water furrow of the *flushed* land, will be the water furrow of two corn rows. I follow the old English or Scotch mode in breaking up, by laying off my furrows straight—leave the ends of the field unbroken until the field is all done save this much—keeping the horses on the unplowed land—bedding up to furrow laid off. I begin to plant as early in March as season and condition of land will admit, by running off furrows with a shovel plow. I sow near half-bushel per acre, to allow for birds and other depredators, and cover with a harrow.—Understand, I wish to plant on well pulverized earth, and cover with the same, and shallow. I do this to get an early rise, and not to have the grain in contact with a hard surface of cold clay—supposing that the clay is near to surface. I thin out and clean with hoes as soon as the corn will draw up—if a wet season at the time, it can

be done earlier, and without much loss of time, I do not like to dig up, as hands will shave off or dig too close to the stand. I scrape first, as you all do cotton, after the old way, by barring off.—Make a clean job of it, leaving not a sprig of grass if possible. COLO.

#### Abstract from a journal of Meteorological Phenomena.

The following is an abstract from a journal of Meteorological phenomena, kept by a gentleman near the sea shore, and published monthly in the "*Wynyaw Observer*," at Georgetown, S. C.—it has been kindly furnished us by the editors of that paper, for record in the *Farmer and Planter*.—Eds.

#### STATEMENT FOR JUNE.

##### Thermometer.

Max.	Min.	Range	Mean of max.	Mean of min.	Mean temp.
90°	56°	34°	80.60°	69.90°	75.25°

##### Greatest Fall.

4th—5th from 90° to 69°=21°.

##### Greatest rise.

1st from 56° to 77°=21°.

##### Barometer.

Max.	Min.	Range	Mean of max.	Mean of min.	Mean altitude
30.33	29.78	0.55	30.10	30.03	30.06

##### Greatest fall

20th 0.19.

##### Greatest rise

9th 0.24.

Rain on 14 days. 7.24 inches.

Dew nights 19.

#### STATEMENT FOR JULY.

##### Thermometer.

Max.	Min.	Range	Mean of max.	Mean of min.	Mean temp.
93°	66°	27°	84.06°	74.46°	79.27°

##### Greatest fall.

19th—20th from 89° to 66°=23.

##### Greatest rise.

20th from 26° to 83°=17°.

##### Barometer.

Max.	Min.	Range	Mean of max.	Mean of min.	Mean altitude
30.27	29.93	0.35	30.10	30.04	30.70

##### Greatest fall

13th 0.20

##### Greatest rise

31st 0.16

Rain on 17 days—10.74 inches.

Dew nights, 21.

Prevailing winds, S., S.-W., W.

#### STATEMENT FOR AUGUST.

##### Thermometer.

Max.	Min.	Range	Mean of max.	Mean of min.	Mean temp.
89°	63°	26°	83.19°	75.38	78.78°

##### Greatest fall

85° to 70°=15.

##### Greatest rise

64° to 79°=15.

##### Barometer.

Max.	Min.	Range	Mean of max.	Mean of min.	Mean temp.
30.28	29.63	0.65	30.14	30.07	30.10

##### Greatest fall

24th 0.44°

##### Greatest rise

25th 0.27°

Rain on 12 days—7.35 inches.

Dew nights 19.

Prevailing winds S., S.-W., W.

#### STATEMENT FOR SEPTEMBER.

##### Thermometer.

Max.	Min.	Range	Mean of max.	Mean of min.	Mean temp.
84°	48°	36°	77.43°	64.83°	71.13

##### Greatest fall

71° to 81°=22°

##### Greatest rise.

48° to 71°=23°

##### Barometer.

Max.	Min.	Range	Mean of max.	Mean of min.	Mean altitude
30.42°	29.83	0.59	30.17	30.13	30.15

##### Greatest fall

0.14

##### Greatest rise.

0.23

##### Hydrometer.

##### Mean of the Dew point.

Sunrise	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
60.96°	64.00°	61.20°

Rain on 7 days—1.42

Dew nights 25.

Prevailing winds, N., N.-E., E.

The Aurora Borealis on the night of the 29th, was unusually brilliant for this latitude. Between 10 and 11 o'clock, the streams of light shooting upwards about 60 degrees from the horizon were very beautiful.

*Waccamaw Sea Shore, Oct. 1, 1851.*

#### Budding and Seedling Peaches.

My experience in the growth of peaches, agrees with that of your correspondents, who state that the seedling peach tree is a more certain bearer than the budded tree. From this experience, I do not conclude, however, as some of your correspondents do, that budding has a tendency to depreciate the bearing qualities of the peach. The comparison is indeed a very loose one, and is between things unlike,—between the improved peach and the common peach, and the more general bearing of the latter kind, affords no evidence on the question whether budding affects the bearing quality. If any person has made a comparison between any particular seedling tree, and other trees propagated from it by budding, and found them to differ in bearing qualities, under the same treatment, in the same place, the experiment would then call for an explanation, but until such an experiment be made, and such a result found, any reasoning on the results is a conjectural solution for a conjectured fact.

When I state that the seedling peach bears more certainly than the budded tree, I mean in fact no more than this—that the common, unimproved kinds are hardier than the improved kinds. Of this fact I am well satisfied. Why it is so, I am not able to explain, but I sup-



pose, and do not doubt, that the embryo of the common peach is better protected against the extremities of cold, and that the process of amelioration in the peach in some way modifies the bud, and the embryo more liable to be killed in winter. I have had many seedlings which fail to bear whenever the budded trees fail, and accordingly, I set them down as very fine kinds. And among my seedlings, I have noticed a number that have the small inconspicuous blossom, referred to by Mr. Springer, as one of the results of budding—but which I have been in the habit of regarding as one of the marks of amelioration. Many of the finest peaches have such blossoms, and that they were so from the first is certain—for budding produces no change in the leaves, blossoms, or fruit, and hence we practice it.

Budding can in no way operate to render the peach less fruitful, unless the tree itself becomes more feeble by the insufficiency of the stock.

It is suggested, however, that too luxuriant a growth in budded trees is unfavorable to fruit bearing. Luxuriance of growth may postpone the time of bearing, but when the tree is perfected, and the formation of buds will be certain and abundant.

The peach must ever be an uncertain crop in Ohio, where the mercury so often falls to twelve degrees below zero. That degree of cold will generally kill the peach, but in favorable situations, such as close yards, in the city, with high surrounding walls, and on the tops of lofty hills, many trees will bear, while all others steeped in colder air will lose their fruit.

I have another reason for growing some trees from the seed, which is, that what may be called the middle kinds are better for many purposes than the improved kinds propagated in nurseries. I may specify peaches for stewing, and for cutting up with milk.—*Western Horticultural Review*.

#### Improvement of Lands.

We take pleasure in transferring from the American Farmer to the columns of our paper, the following letter of enquiry from H. W. H. of N. C., to the editor, and his answer to the same. The description as to the composition of soil &c. of H. W. H.'s farm may so nearly apply to those of many of our readers, that they may very safely venture on the treatment recommended by the able editor of the Farmer.

On the subject of the pea crop proposed to be sown, and recommended to be turned in when in bloom, &c., we would suggest, that as the operation of turning under a heavy pea crop is not a light job, especially with those not in possession of suitable turning plows, that it would be required at a very busy time of the year with persons having the usual proportion of cotton crop, and at a time that would leave the land greatly exposed to the scorching rays of the sun. whether it might not be best to allow the crop to mature and be fed off to hogs before sowing in wheat. We say hogs *only*, for we would not have a vine or leaf eaten by other stock, and the peas only by grown hogs, as they would return to the soil most of the phosphate of lime derived from the pea, whereas young growing hogs would deprive the land of the same by appropriating it to the formation of bone. We have been highly pleased with the results of a similar experiment on a very poor piece of land.—Eds. F. & P.

The desire for improvement is extending itself throughout the agricultural community. In common with my brother farmers, my mind is on the stretch, and numberless enquiries present themselves. Inexperience however in farming operations, leaves these enquiries unsolved, and I therefore take the liberty of bringing some of them before you, of submitting them to your superior judgment, and of soliciting such information upon the several points adverted to, as your leisure and experience may suggest.

1st. I will state that I have a lot of land, soil light, clay subsoil and a little rolling. It has been nearly exhausted, but for the last five years I have been endeavoring to reclaim it. I have applied annually from 30 to 40 double ox-loads of stable manure per acre, and planted in sweet potatoes, yielding at first fair, then good crops. I subsequently sowed clover and orchard grass thereon, the former proving a failure. In Sept. last it was put in rye, pastured by sheep during the winter to 1st. April, and now promises a good yield.

I propose sowing it in peas immediately after cutting the rye, and then treating it to plaster of Paris. Now what future course would you advise, that I may secure the largest, or at least a remunerating crop of wheat, should I sow it in the Mediterranean variety, which I think of doing about 25th. Oct.,

by which time the peas will have matured. Or do you consider it unadapted to that grain, and that it will not pay?

2nd. I have another lot of virgin soil, growth, oak and hickory, which has been mostly removed. Color, dark chocolate, clay subsoil, but which I consider too broken and isolated for tillage. I propose preparing it for grass. Can I succeed? If so, by what process shall I bring it in condition for the seed; when to be sown, how, of what kinds and what quantity? Query. Are "grass" and "clover" two distinct terms, or is the latter comprehended in the former?

3rd. In reference to a general system of improvement of my farm at large. I will premise that it is generally undulating, sometimes broken; yielding from 15 to 20 bus. corn per acre, improved. Some parts light, others stiff, and all having clay subsoil from 12 to 18 inches below the surface. Farther. I am 12 miles from the nearest R. R. Depot, and 16 miles from a navigable stream. I have no lime and no marl. Now, under the circumstances, what is the most profitable course to pursue? My own impression is, that lime should constitute the basis of all permanent improvement. That article, however, will cost, delivered at either of the points above indicated, from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per cask or bbl. to which must be added the cost of hauling, which to a farmer, you know, is both heavy and expensive. Another impression, almost equally strong upon my mind, is, that thus situated, *I cannot use lime, profitably*. Am I right? If nay, please to correct me; but if yea, then what is the next best course?

In all your suggestions please consider me uninformed, and desiring information most minutely and circumstantially.

Yours Respectfully, W. H. W.

N. Carolina, May 25, 1851.

#### ANSWER TO THE ABOVE QUESTIONS.

1. The application "annually" of "from 35 to 40 double ox-loads of stable manure per acre, for five years," was sufficient to have brought our correspondent's lot up to a state of fertility, unless it be deficient in calcareous matter, which we think likely to be the case, from the fact of its refusing to grow clover, while it grew orchard grass. It may also have wanted *potash* and *phosphoric acid*; for clover requires many times more of these substances than do the grasses. This is, of course, mere opinion on our part, as it is impossible to say what are the deficiencies in the soil of



our correspondent's lot, unless we had an analysis of it, and equally difficult is it to prescribe a remedy in the absence of such information. The best we can do under the circumstances of the case, is to draw conclusions from the facts presented to our view. Governed then by these, we would say, that if the lot was ours, we should, at any reasonable cost, procure a sufficient quantity of lime to give it a moderate dressing; for we believe with our correspondent that lime must constitute the base of all improvements of exhausted worn-out land, as there is scarcely a cultivated plant that does not require it as part of its food.—From the distance our correspondent is from a point of supply, independent of the first cost of the lime, the charges on transportation would be heavy, and, if we were in his situation, we should rely on a smaller quantity or dose per acre than is usually applied, and repeat the dose periodically, say at the beginning of each rotation, until we had given it an hundred bushels to the acre. We would commence with 15 bushels to the acre. If *ashes* could be had, they would, we believe, suit the condition of the land better than lime, as they contain all the inorganic substances needed by plants, and are rich in lime. If we applied *ashes*, we would treat the land to 20 or 30 bushels to the acre. It is probable that if he were to mix ten bushels of *ashes* with five bushels of bone dust, and a load of woods-mould, let it remain five or six weeks in heap, occasionally turning it over, that such application would be better than *ashes* alone, because in the bones there would be *organic* as well as *inorganic* food.

Looking at our friend's ultimate views, there is another method of reaching his object of getting his lot in wheat this fall. Instead of permitting the peas, which he contemplates sowing, to mature their seed, if he were to plow them in when in blossom and apply a mixture of two barrels of lime and one of salt, per acre, we have no doubt he might reap from his lot a remunerating crop of wheat; for we think from the extent of his applications of manure for the last five years, that the soil is sufficiently strong in *nutritive matter* to feed a crop of wheat. The lime and salt should be mixed together, under cover, and suffered to remain in heap for some weeks before being used, and should be shoveled over two or three times to ensure its complete admixture. This mixture should be sown broadcast and harrowed in with seed wheat. It may

be said that this is a small dose. It is so; made purposely so to meet the exigencies of the case; when one cannot do as he would wish, he must content himself with doing what he can—with conforming to surrounding circumstances. If there was not such great difficulty in the procurement of lime, we would recommend the application of fifty bushels, or of even a hundred, per acre, as we believe the soil of his lot would bear it. Next spring we would sow 12 lbs. of clover seed, and 2 bushels of orchard grass seed per acre, and treat each acre of the land to a bushel of plaster.

By ploughing in his peas when they come into bloom, instead of permitting them to mature their seed, two important objects will be gained—first, he will have added to the fertility of his soil, and secondly, be enabled to sow his wheat earlier. The Mediterranean wheat is a good variety. When our correspondent plows his crop of peas, he should increase the depth of his soil one or two inches. If in doing so he should bring up some of the clay subsoil, so much the better, as therein he would be likely to find some of those inorganic substances of which the surface soil is deficient, as lime, potash, phosphoric acid, &c.

2. With regard to his lot of "*virgin soil*," which he contemplates putting in grass, we think his best plan would be that pursued by the Kentucky farmers in seeding their woodland pastures, with the addition of the last named grass.—Rake up into piles all the leaves, weeds, &c., cut up all the bushes, briars, &c., add them to these piles, burn the whole, and spread the *ashes* as far as they will go; then put on a loaded heavy harrow, and harrow the ground thoroughly several times, breaking up the ground around the stumps with a hoe and pulverizing such spots with a rake, if not reachable with the harrow. That done, he should sow on each acre, in September, 1 bushel orchard grass,  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel Kentucky blue grass, and 1 bushel of red top grass seeds; next spring sow over each acre 12 lbs. of clover seed as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and roll it in.—In sowing his grass seed in September, (the earlier the better) he should harrow it in with a light harrow, and roll the ground.

"Clover" and "Grass" belong to two distinct tribes of plants, though too commonly considered as one and the same family.

With respect to "*a general system of im-*

*provement*" for our correspondent's farm, without a knowledge of its constituent elements—which can only be obtained by analysis—we feel incompetent to prescribe any. If we knew its deficiencies, then we might be able to say what substances would supply whatever might be absent from the soil. It may, however, be laid down as a safe conclusion, that where land has been long in cultivation, without having been treated to lime, that such land would be greatly benefitted by an application of it. Owing to the remoteness of our correspondent's farm from a point of supply, the cost of a full dressing of lime would prove enormous; but costly as he represents lime to be, we think he might use lime profitably. He might begin with 15 bushels of lime, or 30 bushels of *ashes*.—Such applications, aided by the course of manuring which he pursued on his first lot, would, in a very few years, advance the productive capacities of his lands, so as to render periodical applications of lime, or *ashes*, of easy attainment, as the increased yield would more than pay for it in a single crop, whereas, the treatment to a few additional bushels of either of these minerals, need not be oftener than the commencement of each rotation. In *La Sarthe, France*, the practice is, to apply  $11\frac{1}{2}$  bushels of lime every three or four years, as the length of the rotation may be, and it has been found to answer an admirable purpose, the land steadily advancing in fertility under the system. But in all such applications, clover, or grass, or both, must form a leading point in the system of culture, it being important to furnish the raw material to the soil, to be converted into manure by the mineral agents alluded to.

However expensive it might be for our correspondent to haul lime from either the rail road depot, or from the navigable stream, he speaks of, he would find his interest promoted by incurring the burthen of transportation from either point. In Scotland where the dressings are heavy, the tenantry often haul lime, inland, thirty miles or more, and find it profitable. Like our correspondent, they look upon lime as forming the base of all systems for improving land, meet the consequent expense hopefully, and are not disappointed.

In conclusion we would observe, that our correspondent should strain every nerve in the accumulation of the raw materials to form composts, as the more *mould* there may be in the soil, the greater will be its capacity for absorbing from



the atmosphere—the greater its capacity for affording food to the plants,—that by deep ploughing, he will increase the productive powers of his land—and that every field, as he may get it in wheat, should be sown with clover and orchard grass the succeeding spring.

Lands which will only yield 15 bushels of corn to the acre, should have two crops of peas, beans, buckwheat, or other green crop ploughed in before being limed, or receive a heavy dressing of barn-yard, or of compost manures in which vegetable and other decomposable matter abounded.

**OVERLIMED LANDS.**—If a field has received an over dose of lime, add largely of putrescent, fresh and animal manures, or plow very deeply, or both. Land may thus be readily converted into an abundant and durable store house of fertility.

## IRON HORSE POWER.

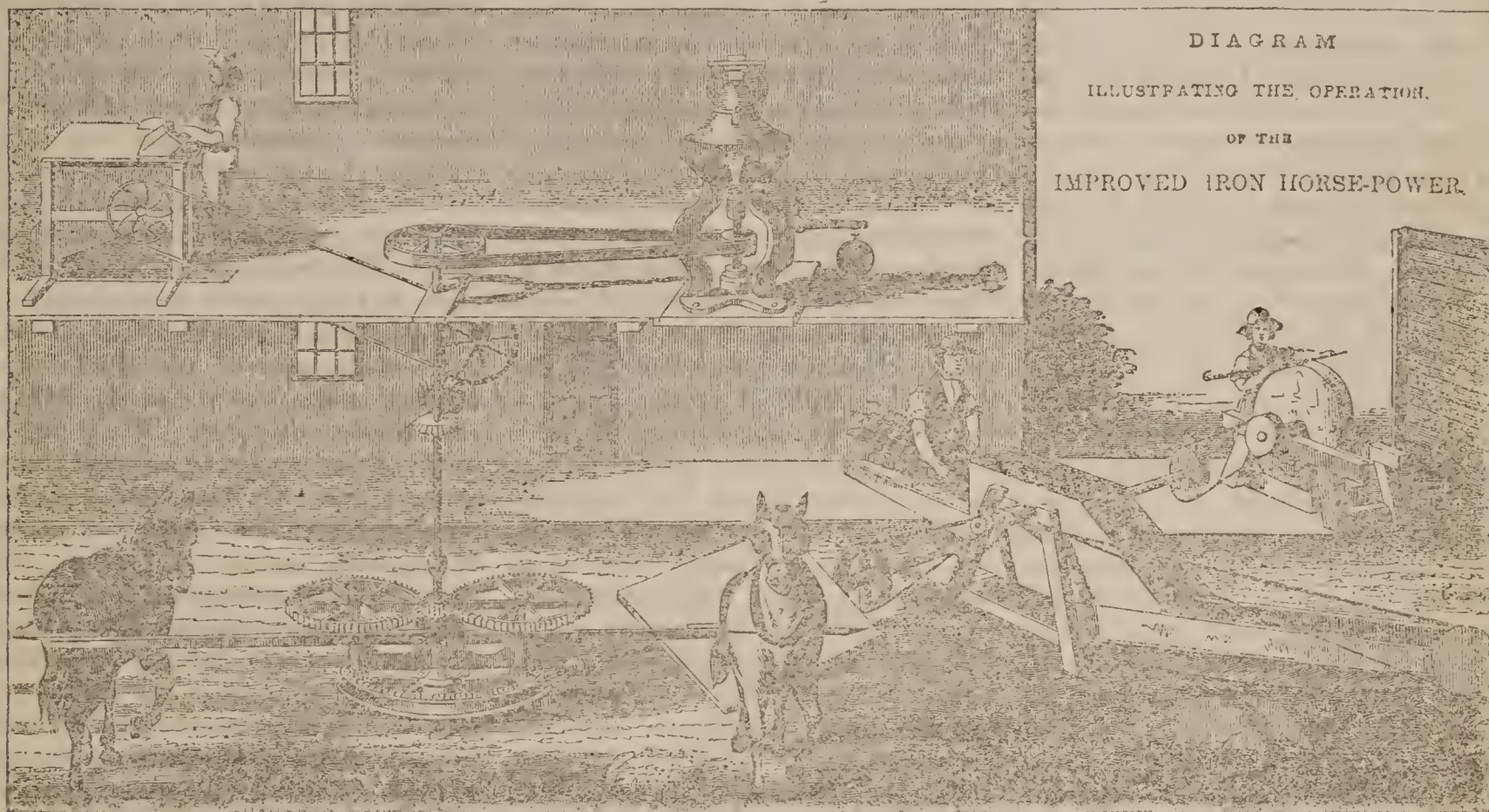


DIAGRAM  
ILLUSTRATING THE OPERATION  
OF THE  
IMPROVED IRON HORSE-POWER.

## New and highly improved Iron Horse Power

This power is compact, strong, and portable and without bolts and joints, that are liable to work loose and get out of order it is made on strictly scientific principles, and is so arranged as to combine the least friction and greatest durability within the smallest compass. Five eighths of the machine is firmly connected together, and not weakened by joints and that on which the power of the horse is exerted constitutes three eighths only; throwing the force more directly upon the work to be executed, instead of expending it in overcoming friction, produced by complicated wood and iron frame work and cog wheels. In the gearing, great attention has been paid to prevent friction, by placing two pinions opposite each other and to the centre, thus creating a compensating force around the centre of motion, and at the same time preventing wear at the journals and bearings.

The horse power as seen in the above figure, will drive the centre, upright shaft 28 revolutions to one of the horse; and from this shaft, a strap is taken which

drives a corn mill. On the same floor, a corn sheller is represented in motion, and on the ground floor we have a thrasher, separator, and grindstone driven by a shaft geared from the lower end of the upright shaft. This shows that a number of applications can be made from the same machine in one position. If it is required to thresh the grain in the field, it can be done without difficulty, and then replacing the horse power, as shown in the cut, it can be used for shelling corn, ginning cotton, pumping water, sawing firewood, driving lathes, grinding flour, or sawing lumber.

Four-horse powers are made on the same principle as the foregoing, and of an additional strength, proportioned to the increased power and train. Saw mills are made to accompany, and are driven by this power, which will saw 100 feet of boards, joist, or plank per hour, from logs from one to two and a half-feet in diameter.—*American Agriculturist*.

We are indebted to Messrs. A. B. Allen, & Co. New York, who have these powers for sale, for the above beautiful cut.—*Eds.*

## Fairs.

We had the pleasure of laying before our readers, in our last number, the letter of our highly respected friend E. H., of Charleston, giving a most interesting account of the Third Annual Fair of the S. C. Institute. In returning thanks to our friend for this favor, we desire to say—as some of his old neighbors have already said—we hope it will not be his last.

Preparation for, and absence from home before, and at the time of the meeting of the Institute, as well as of the great Fair at Macon, Ga., prevented our attending either, which we much regreted. We give below, from the Soil of the South, the most interesting account of the latter meeting we have seen, as we had no friend there to write directly for our paper:

The Fair at Macon, Georgia.  
AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

To those of our readers who were not permitted to be present and witness for themselves, we feel that it is due, as well as to the occasion, to give some brief account of this great anniversary. It is estimated that there were in attendance at least fifteen thousand persons, from all parts of Georgia, and a very large number from Alabama and Florida, and a few from the different states, ranging from Virginia to Texas. It was an interesting



spectacle to see the vast multitude who had come up to witness and do honor to the cause of Agriculture, the Mechanical and Manufacturing skill, of the South.—And who that was there, did not feel that his patriotism was stirred, and flattered, too, by the exhibition? Who, that did not feel elated by the thought, so many witnesses had been congregated to see these unmistakable testimonials of our onward advancement in all the essentials of true greatness? Adopting the language of an old and distinguished citizen, we were “proud of our country.” It was not to be supposed that we should assemble so many persons, or exhibit so large or so varied a number of articles, as might be found in older and more densely populated countries, enjoying greater facilities for travel and transportation, and these considerations are of course to be taken into account, in making up the estimate of our success. Yet, in some things, we might safely challenge competition with the world. It is extremely doubtful whether the Steam Engine, manufactured at Montgomery, Alabama, and exhibited on this occasion, would not bear favorable comparison with the best work of the best establishments in the Union; and besides this, there were two more, made in our own state, reflecting great credit upon their manufacturers, and each receiving from the committee of examination high premiums. We speak of them with more pleasure, because of the complication of their structure, and their importance to manufacturing, mechanical and agricultural interests. They are cornerstones upon which we can build, and motive powers which put us upon a footing with the ballance of the world. Near by were piled up the cotton bales, entered, also, for premiums, suggesting the thought that here were in close contiguity two of the elements of power, which, if properly united, might make John Bull tremble, and amaze some of our Cousin Jonathans terribly one of these days.

And here, too, were to be seen fine specimens of the Cotton Gin, each claiming pre-eminence in the skill and facility of separating the seed from the fibre, and turning it over into the manufacturer's hands in best order; and though great merit was due to all, to our townsmen, E. T. Taylor & Co., was awarded the honor of the first premium; and near by, was the press for bailing after it was ginned; and then came Brown's straw cutter; Jefferson's splendid collection of

Buckets, Churns and Chairs, from the Troy Manufactory; beautiful specimens of Cabinet work; several splendid buggies and harness; Shoes; Stoves for the parlor and for cooking; Grates; fine specimens of Iron from the Etowah Iron Works; a fine collection of Plantation Implements, double and single horse Plows, Subsoilers, Cultivators, Harrows, Drillers, Scrapers; horse and hand Mills; Shellers and Threshers; a beautiful specimen of Salt, Corn, Wheat and very fine Four, with many other articles, which we cannot now enumerate—all products of Southern soil, labor, and skill. Then came the Cattle, a very creditable exhibition of blooded, grades, and natives. Some fine Devons were exhibited by Messrs. R. Peters, and J. V. and J. B. Jones, to whom the country is much indebted for improvements in the stock department, and who received merited testimonials at the hands of the several committees for what they had already done; and we feel assured that these are but the beginnings of still larger improvements for the future. There were several cows of the native breeds, which were most extraordinary milkers—one of which is reported to have given nineteen quarts of milk at a single milking. This shows very conclusively, that with proper treatment, some cows may be found this side of the Atlantic, and this side of the North, also, which will do for us all that we could wish or hope for from importations. We make these remarks, not to discourage importations, or the procurement of blooded stock. We think this is all well, and that much good will result from it; but we would have our people know, that blood is not milk, and without *proper treatment*, these fine imported stocks will not do; and with it we have many natives that would give fine returns. Our next visit was to the stalls intended for swine. The committee of arrangements seemed to have over estimated in this department, as this was the only uncrowded place, either in the city or on the show ground. This was a poor show; and if it is a fair index, we think our Tennessee and Kentucky friends will have some pretty large bills to be footed up in Georgia, this winter. But, with bacon at fifteen cents, to be paid for with cotton at five, we leave the hog to plead his own cause.

The number of Mules exhibited was not large, but the specimens very fine; some of them of very extraordinary size and form; and the only draw-back upon our pride was, the apprehension that

but few of them were native Georgians. Some of them, however, could claim nativity, and served to demonstrate the practicability of as perfect success here, as in Kentucky.

Four very superior Jacks, recently imported, were on the ground, and are now in different parts of the State;\* and we hope these demonstrations of success will be less rare at each subsequent anniversary. A very little effort in this department, would greatly lessen the annual draws upon the income of Southern planters. A Splendid and very capacious ring for the exhibition of Horses, was provided, and this constituted a very exciting and attractive part of the show. The parade of stallions, brood mares and colts, saddle and harness horses, seemed to be very fine, and to sustain well this part of the exhibition.—There was, also, a good turn out of sheep; some fine improvements on the common stock. Some very pretty South Downs and other varieties. Gov. Troup, as a testimonial of his good will, sent up a lot of fifty beautiful natives. But perhaps the most wonderful display, and one which most of all others surprised and attracted the crowd was in the poultry exhibition. A very spirited contest had sprung up between several gentlemen, and we hazard nothing in saying that we think it has not been equalled more than once, in any exhibition in the United States. Here were more than seventy varieties of chickens. Red, black, and yellow Shanghai, Dorkings, Black Polands, Spangled Hamburg, Golden Top Knot, Bantams, Cochon China, Black Spanish, Malays, Wild Indian, &c., &c. Bremen, Westphalia, and several other varieties of Chinese Geese. Poland Top Knot, Aylesbury, Ronen, and several other varieties of ducks, Turkeys, and twelve distinct varieties of Carrier and other Pigeons.

The country is very much indebted to the executive committee, and Col. Washington, the Mayor of the city, for the fidelity with which their duties have been discharged, and the fine taste and good judgment displayed in all their arrangements. The grounds for this Fair were well selected, and beautifully enclosed and laid out, with appropriate houses, sheds, stands, &c. All at the expense of the city of Macon. This munificence reflects great credit upon the public spirited Mayor and council, and upon her

\*Two of these Jacks, we understand, were taken from our district by Messrs. Easleys and Sloan—both of which took premiums, a silver cup and pitcher.—Eds. F. & P.



citizens generally, and we hope that they may have received their reward.—Many distinguished citizens from other States were there, but none so noted or honored on this occasion as Edmund Ruffin, of Virginia, the veteran defender and expounder of the interests of agriculture. He was both surprised and delighted at our exhibition, and thinks the resources of Georgia unsurpassed by any state in the Union; and says he would not want a better fortune than “he could make in the rotten limestone, pine wood regions of our State.” These are words of comfort, emanating from such a source. We trust that the visits of Mr. Ruffin may often be repeated, that we may be cheered by his presence and instructed by his counsels.

Of the address of Judge Andrews, we will not now speak, further than to invite all to a careful and studied perusal, when it shall be published, with the assurance that they will be amply repaid.

OF THE LADIES' DEPARTMENT OF THE FAIR.—But why should we give any account of the ladies show? for, judging from the number of subscribers of that class to our paper, there are not half a dozen ladies in our State that will ever read the account if given. Our ladies, we fear, prefer reading novels, to agricultural papers. But as the account may interest our male readers, which will be more congenial to the wishes of the fair exhibitors, we will give the most important part of it:—Eds. F. & P.

“In no portion of the Union, do the ladies make a better display at the great fairs, than in our sunny south. Whether they have more taste, or more leisure to display their taste, we will not now stop to determine. But all who witnessed the display of needle, shell, wax, and the various other fancy works exhibited at the State Fair, readily give the palm to Georgia. Nor is this branch all that the ladies excell in—there were paintings exhibited, sketched and colored by woman's hand, which would have done credit to the Italian masters. Preserves and jellies, which would have put to blush the Parisian conserve maker, and made the “Brother of the Sun and Moon” tremble for the reputation of his empire. We might have particularized the needle work, but where so many superb specimens were shown, it would take more space than an agricultural journal can allow. In the paintings, we must confess our Muscogee pride was somewhat elevated, in the specimens exhibited by Mrs.

Wildman and Miss Dickson, of Columbus. It was unfortunate that the hall for fancy articles was so small; not one half of the articles could be shown to advantage.”

An old bachelor, who has less right to make such enquiries than any one else, picked up the *Soil of the South* in our office the other day, and on reading the above account desired to know of us if the ladies of Georgia made no cloth, butter, cheese, &c., &c., as he saw no account of any such domestic articles, of prime necessity having been exhibited by them. We were pleased to be able to inform him that very many of the ladies of Georgia, of our acquaintance, were capable and did manufacture to great perfection all the articles that he would desire to see exhibited on such occasions, in addition to the displays of taste and accomplishments.—Eds. F. & P.

#### How to Measure an Acre.

“LAND—30½ square rods make a square rood; 4 square rods make 1 acre; 640 acres make one square mile; 4819 square yards or 157 rods make one acre. In measuring an acre by yards, the usual practice is to trace off 79 yards in length and 79 yards in width; this in a rough way may be considered near enough for practical purposes, but as 79 yards either way make 4999 square yards, it exceeds one acre by 69 square yards. To determine an accurate acre, it should be measured 78 yards in length by 66 1-7 yards in breadth. The same result may be arrived at by measuring 229 feet in length and 196 feet in width, or by measuring 78½ yards in length by 66 yards in breadth.”

We publish the above, which we see going the rounds in some of our exchanges, in order to point out its inaccuracies. In an acre there are 4840 square yards or 160 rods, instead of “4819 yards or 157 rods,” as above stated. 70 yards, or 210 feet square, (usually called the planter's acre) is much nearer correct than 79—for  $70 \times 70 = 4900$  but even this is 60 square yards over an acre. In order to ascertain the exact length of the side of a square acre, in yards, the square root of 4840 must be taken, which is 69.57 yards, nearly. If it is required to lay off an acre in a parallelogram or oblong form, divide 4840 by the length of the side in yards and the quotient is the end. For instance, suppose a field, the side of which is 484 yards long, it is desired to know how many yards in width will make an acre (this we frequently wish to know when commencing to sow wheat or other small grain, in order “to get our hand in”), then you have only to divide 4840 by 484, and the result is 10—so you must measure 10 yards across for an acre. Or, by the same rule, if you have the width of the end and desire the length, then divide by the end and you have the side. Again, “78 yards in length by 66 1-7 in breadth.”  $78 \times 66.17 = 5159.17$  which is 319.17 too much. An acre contains 43560 square feet, the square root of which is a

fraction over 208.7 feet for each side. Or 229.25, nearly, by 196, instead of 229 by 196, as above; or 66 by 73.1-3 yards, instead of 66 by 78.1-2.—The article above sets out in error and so continues with but two exceptions, viz: 4 roods 1 acre, and 640 acres 1 mile. Instead of 30½ square rods making a rood, &c., it should be 30½ square yards make 1 square rod, 40 square rods 1 square rood, 4 roods an acre, &c., as every school boy should recollect.—Eds.

HUNTSVILLE, LAURENS DIST. S. C. }  
December 10th. 1851.

Messrs. Editors:—Enclosed I send you \$2.00, and in consideration of the same, I beg of you a continuance of your valuable Agricultural Periodical, and also some information in your next issue, concerning the best management of broomsedge lands. Please embrace in your articles, (if you or any of your contributors will so much as notice my interrogatory,) a statement in detail. Also, the easiest and most speedy reclamation of such lands. I have turned over, recently, thirty acres of the above mentioned land, with short twisters. My method is to take about 3 inches in width for furrow slice, and have peeled the greater portion of the sedge off with one time ploughing.

I think no farmer should suffer sedge to overrun his land; I don't know a greater impoverisher of land. I should like to see Mr. Sanuder's farm; I do not know what to think of his method of making corn, and doubt its application to the up country lands. I must close this note. Yours, respectfully,

S. L. R.

REMARKS.—There is a diversity of opinion in regard to the proper treatment of sedge land. It will be seen that our correspondent above desires some information on this subject. Will some of our readers who have experience in the reclamation of such land, give it? We have had something to do in this business, and expect to have much more, as we have a broad field now before us, having recently taken possession of, an old place which is literally clothed in sedge. We are almost afraid to give friend R. our practice, as we have already lost at least one subscriber, at Gainsville, Ga., in consequence, as we have been informed, of some recommendation as to the treatment of sedge land in a former number of the Farmer and Planter. Whether it was from ourselves or from some one of our correspondents, we were not informed; be that as it may, however, it was rather a hard case, for we have no doubt the intention of the writer was good, and should have been so taken by our demitting subscriber, who doubtless, with many others of our friends in that vicinity stands in



as much need of light on that particular subject as do those of any other community.

The course to be pursued in taking in sedge lands, depends upon the character and condition of the land. If it has been originally good, and is much exhausted of vegetable matter, then we should, in the fall of the year, use the two horse turning plow, to be followed directly in each furrow with the subsoil plow, drawn also by two horses. In this condition we should leave it until in May following, when, if very rough, we would first roll and then harrow it. If it had been well turned the rolling might be omitted, but not the harrowing. After which, we should run light furrows so shallow as not to disturb the reversed sod. In these furrows we should drill peas and cover them with the harrow, or by ridging lightly on them. All that would be necessary in the after culture would be the harrow or light cultivator. On this land we should expect to make a fair crop of peas, which we would, instead of turning in green, as some would prefer, allow to mature and have fed to our hogs only, preparatory to a small grain crop for the next year.

A light, sandy soil, with an open subsoil, would require different treatment. On such land, instead of turning in the sedge, it should be burnt off, because such land stands in more immediate need of the alkalis than of vegetable substances. As soon after burning as possible, we should plow it close and deep with a very narrow (two or two and a half inch) bull tongue. In this condition leave it until about the 15th or 20th of April, when we should plant in peas and cultivate by giving it one or two light plowings, then when matured feed the peas off and sow in rye. On this rye, when in bloom, we should sow peas broad cast and plow all in together. Our future course would depend on the improvement of the land up to this time.

We can not agree with our correspondent that sedge "Impoverishes" land.—It is true that it is almost the only plant in our country that will grow on greatly exhausted land, but instead of its exhausting it more, it has, we think, the reverse effect, and is a wise provision—the first step towards its restoration. We should greatly prefer a field well set in sedge to one of galls and gullies.

We should not doubt the success of Mr. Saunder's method any where. He is pursuing a course that but few of the Farmers and Planters in the south do,

nevertheless the proper one. It is that of not working more than half the usual number of acres to the hand, which allows him time to make and apply an unusual quantity of manure to his crops.—And as to plowing, we believe a great deal more of that is done in the culture of our crops than is necessary or beneficial, especially where the land has been properly prepared for the reception of the seed.—Eds.

#### To Agricultural Societies.

By resolution of the Executive Committee of the Southern Central Agricultural Association, the Society subscribed for three hundred copies of *The Soil of the South*, to be sent gratuitously to the different agricultural societies throughout the Southern States. We, therefore, request the corresponding Secretaries of all Societies to forward us their address, and at the same time, to furnish us with a list of their officers; also notices of fairs, anniversaries, and other facts of interest connected with their organization.—*Soil of the South*.

Will the Agricultural societies of our State notice the above, and avail themselves of the generous donation of the "Southern Central Agricultural Association?" Will they ask themselves, at the same time, what they have done for the Agricultural papers of even their own State? What has the State Society done?—We recollect that the Pendleton Farmers' Society did, a few years since, offer as premiums several volumes of Agricultural papers, but very few of them, however, were ever called for by those to whom awarded, as most of them had already subscribed for such as was awarded them. We sent the first volume of the Farmer and Planter to most of the Societies of our State and to some that we knew of out of it, with a request to Secretaries of other societies to forward us their address, that we might also furnish them. For these volumes no charge was made. Some two or three of the Secretaries insisted on and did pay for the paper. Some returned us their thanks, and some said nothing and even refused or neglected taking the papers from the post office. Now how many societies would the reader suppose subscribed for our second volume? Twenty—ten—five—one? You are good at guessing—yes, ONE. The Strawberry Agricultural Society is one subscriber for volume 2.—But we beg pardon for this digression, as we intended only to extend the very liberal and commendable resolution of the Executive Committee of the above named association, and, as corresponding secretary of the Pendleton Farmers' Society, to tender the thanks of said Society to the Association.

At the Anniversary meeting of the Pendleton Farmers Society held on the second Thursday in October, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year, viz: Dr. H. C. MILLER, Pres't., Col. WM. SLOAN, V. Pres't., Mr. JAMES CRAWFORD, Recording Sec. and Treas., and Maj GEO. SEABORN, Cor. Sec'y and Librarian.

#### Grafting—Yellow Clover—Enquiry.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Does a succession of grafting improve the quality of fruit, or better adapt it to a climate?

Have you, or any of your neighbors, tried the Yellow Clover? If so, let us hear from it, with information of the most convenient seed to be had. W. B.

We have no doubt that foreign fruit grafted on good native stocks successively, is improved by acclimation and assimilation. The fruit of the Newtown Pippin almost invariably rots before fully matured when the tree has been brought from the North. We know of one tree in Pickens district, which, we are informed, was grafted on a native stock from a tree previously brought from the North. The fruit of this tree comes to full maturity, and keeps well.

We procured some seed of the Yellow Clover for two or three of our neighbors, last fall, from Dr. H. L. Kennon, of Forkland, Green Co., Alabama, who advertised in our paper, but we have not been informed how they have succeeded so far with them. We procured and sowed an ounce in October, but owing to the very dry weather that followed, we believe not a dozen seeds came up. We re-sowed the same ground in November with another ounce, and with even less success than the former—for we cannot now find a single plant on the ground.—Eds.

#### Sheep.

We take the liberty of publishing the following letter from our friend Col. WM. SUMMER, in answer to enquiry made by us some time since, relative to his flock of sheep. It should have appeared in our last number but for our absence from home at the time, and for a month since it came to hand:

POMARIA, S. C., Nov. 13th, 1851.

DEAR SIR—Your favor came to hand a short time since, but as I was very unwell, having just recovered from a severe attack of sickness, it was laid aside with many others unanswered.

I commenced the experiment of introducing improved stock some years since, by purchasing some very fine South downs, but had the misfortune of having the flock almost entirely destroyed by dogs. I again tried but with the same luck: and I have no pure ones now in my flock, which is principally Leicester and a cross upon the Saxony. I was very much pleased with the South downs. They furnish a good fleece of fine wool, and the very best mutton—and can live upon much shorter pasturage than the Bakewell. They would be admirably adapted to your region if mutton is the object—and a supply of good wool. Where wool is the principal object, the Marinos are the best sheep. And I believe their cross upon the Bakewells will give a thicker fleece, and produce a race of sheep fitted for the same pasturage upon which the South downs would do well—and I think you would have a race with a more hardy constitution. Col. Hampton's flock of Bakewells is the best in the State. These are acclimated, and are fine sheep, and upon good pasturage, with some portion of low land to pasture, no breed will give you better mutton; and when wool is



wanted for ordinary purposes they are all that are required. He sells, I think, at about \$25 a pair, not having your letter at hand--and should you wish any other information I will cheerfully give you any that I may possess.

My brother Col. A. G. Summer has a flock similar to mine. But I have none that I would consider fit to send out now. In the course of a year or two I expect to breed them pure; and being now prepared with the proper pasturage, I will pay better attention to this portion of our stock. I have for years bred Durham cattle, with the varied success of all who have attempted improvement--losing many in the hazardous experiment of acclimating cattle from a northern climate, but have at last, succeeded and my stock of cattle are now almost every thing that I would desire them--good milkers, and fine healthy cattle--full, half, and three-fourth breed. Should any of your people wish some pure Cochin China fowls, I will be able to spare some in the spring. I have both kinds, those from Queen Victoria's stock, and those from Noland's of Dublin, these are the fowls bred by G. P. Bingham, and are larger and finer than the others--they are every thing that is desirable--good layers--breeders, and the chickens raise easier than any other breed I know. I sell at \$10 a pair. I paid much higher, and cost through, amounted to as much more. I have recently had sent me a cock and two pullets of the Black Shanghai, or Hong Kong fowls, large and fine. This is the only breed that I have yet seen that equal the Cochin in appearance. We have all kinds of fowls--not for sale, but as a source of amusement and recreation, and have had so many applications that we will sell to those that wish next season. We have Bremen Geese, Hong Kong or African Geese, Aylesbury Ducks--very large and fine. The Penguin Ducks Dorking fowls, and Seabright Bantams, are worth a day's ride to see--African Bantams, very small, and many others, all of which we will breed pure this next season. My brother breeds several varieties of game fowls--all choice, but like myself dare not fight. I have never seen a regular cock fight--but I am rambling away upon a subject which may weary you, and so close this scribbling letter.

With sentiments of respect, yours truly,  
WM. SUMMER.

#### Construction of a Smoke House.

MESSRS. EDITORS:--I would like some information relative to the construction of a smoke house, whether it should be open or close, and the reasons; what kind of wood is best for smoking--dry or green? Respectfully, R. L. N.

REMARKS.--We should be pleased if some of our able correspondents would give through our columns their views on this subject, as we have a smoke house "on the stocks" at this time. Of the size it is unnecessary to speak, that depending on what a man may have to put in it. We believe that smoke houses generally in our country are too low and

too close, consequently our plan is for a two story wooden building, for the purpose of elevating the meat when hung as much as possible, and that it may at all times have the benefit of a free circulation of air, which we consider indispensable necessary to the making of good bacon. But in the free admission of air, we should, as far as possible, exclude light. This may be accomplished by having Venetian blinds fixed in each side and end of the upper story. These blinds should have broad leaves overlapping so far as to exclude the light. It may be asked, why exclude the light? We answer, exclude the light and you exclude the fly. But in order the more effectually to accomplish these objects, viz: the free admission of air, and the entire exclusion of light, we would suggest placing of the blinds in the lower story of the building, with a ventilator through the roof. The upper floor being laid with lathes or slats some two or three inches wide with spaces of an inch between them. These spaces will also admit of the passage of smoke upwards, which should enter the lower story through an aperture in the wall from a fire place suitably constructed on the outside of the building.

It is, we believe, almost the universal custom of this country to have a "dirt" floor in our smoke houses, with a hole in the centre in which to make smoke. This, with all due deference to the opinions of every body else, we believe to be a great error. Go into the smoke houses of your neighborhood in a wet spell of weather and you will find at least half of these holes filled with water; hence the damp and moulded condition of the bacon above. To avoid which, introduce your smoke as above suggested, and lay a good plank floor with suitable openings in the foundation wall to allow of a free circulation of air beneath. Or if it is preferred to have the fire in the house, elevate the floor with gravel or pounded rock and sand at least a foot above the common level of the ground and within six inches or less of the top of the foundation wall. Another objection to dirt floors is their susceptibility of being burrowed into by rats. This they could not do in a properly made gravel or pounded stone and sand floor.

Our practice is to smoke with green hickory. Corn cobs are highly recommended by some, so is ground tan bark, either of which, we doubt not, is a good substitute.

In a few words, use the black pepper, heretofore recommended by us, hang your meat high, keep the room dark and well ventilated, smoke well, but not too much, and you need not fear the fly or its effects. And if your hogs have been fat and well handled, we will insure a good ham at any season of the year without the trouble of packing down in the hundred and one materials that every body will recommend.--EDS.

#### Leicester or Bakewell Sheep.

That our readers may know where the above named sheep may be had near us, we make the following extract from a letter recently received from Col. Watts of Spring Grove P. O., Laurens Dist., and from whom we shall be pleased to receive the promised report.

"I read with pleasure, your remarks in the last issue upon the subject of sheep husbandry, and will endeavor to comply with your request, and give you a report of my success with my little flock. I have no South Downs, nor do I know of any in the state, but I will be able to spare a few Leicester or Bakewell lambs, that are three quarters and seven eighths of pure blood.

With my best wishes for the success of your valuable paper, I am yours, respectfully,  
JAMES W. WATTS.

#### Hot Beds.

The obstacle in the way of the common use of hot beds is the expense of the sash frames and glass, and whenever it is understood these can be dispensed with, farmers will generally put themselves to a little inconvenience whereby they may have garden vegetables very much earlier in the spring. An account of an experiment, bearing on this point, made in the county of Madison (Miss.), in the latitude of Charleston (S. C.), and longitude of New Orleans, has come to our knowledge, and, though containing nothing new or extraordinary, is perhaps worthy of notice. Its advantage is cheapness.

"In January 1851, a trench 35 feet long, 3½ wide, and 2 deep, was dug in the garden. In the bottom was thrown stable manure, mixed with leaves and straw, forming a compost to the depth of a foot. Six inches of top earth was then thrown on this and leveled. On the 15th of the month, radish seed (Landreth's Scarlet) was sown 2 inches deep, in drills 4 inches apart, made across the trench. The seed was sown thick enough to allow of the usual destruction by bugs and yet



have a good stand. Lettuce was sown, and, when it had four leaves, was transplanted. The same was done with cabbage plants. Beets remained in the trench. Tomatoes were transplanted in part, and a few permitted to remain.—Beans and the egg plant were also sown in the trench. None received in the trench any culture, except one or two hoeings to keep the weeds down.

In front and along the edge of the trench was placed in an upright position and confined by stakes, a plank 9 inches wide; behind, and in the same way, a plank 18 inches wide with end pieces, and every six feet a cross piece. On these, as a cover, were placed planks confined closely together—some of them turning on a leathern hinge, others being loose. Such was the “case,” and it cost nothing but a few feet of plank and an hour’s labor. At night, and on cold days, the cover was put down, and in two or three instances a little fodder thrown on the “case.”—During the fall of rain, the plants are invariably exposed.

On the 6th of April the radishes were two and a half inches in circumference, crisp, wholesome, and abundant for a large family; all the vegetables except the lettuce turned out very fine—the cabbages were the subject of general remark for their superiority. Through this *rustic* hot bed, vegetables were upon the table more than a month before they were any where else in town. It is proper to state that the bed had a southern exposure, and close in the rear on the north a plank fence five feet high. It is believed, by a different compost, the plants might have been matured much earlier. The time, however, has not been considered of so much moment as the cheapness and simplicity of the arrangement.”

Having said enough on the subject ourselves, we publish the following “Appeal” without comment. It is from the pen of a friend, and one we can vouch for, as being fully entitled to the assumed name of “The Farmer.”—Ers.

#### An Appeal in behalf of the Farmer and Planter.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Will you allow me the use of your column for the purpose of invoking the aid of the Farmers and Planters of the country in support of the valuable paper which you publish.—Having no connection with the FARMER AND PLANTER, and knowing well that your devotion to the cause of agriculture alone induced you to embark in the enterprise, I feel that I may with propriety

urge upon the friends of the cause to give you such a support as will indemnify you for the labor bestowed upon your paper. It is startling to learn that the agriculturists of the country are so indifferent as to suffer a paper devoted with zeal and ability to their interests, to languish for want of encouragement, when a mere pittance from each would place it in a flourishing condition and on a permanent basis. Can it be possible, brother farmers, that when informed of this fact, we will not make an effort, separately and unitedly, to place the FARMER AND PLANTER, which is a valuable source of information and a medium of intercommunication among ourselves, upon a footing of security and independence.—Have we not pride enough to support a paper devoted exclusively to our own interest? or are we willing to be dependant for our information of agricultural progress, and experiment upon such notices as may occasionally be gleaned from the political papers? Shall it be said, that for the sake of saving a dollar a year, we are willing to shut out from our view the great improvements which the application of science to agriculture is daily bringing forth? I trust not. What then is our duty? Let every one who values the importance of information, and desires to keep up with the improvements of the age, bestir himself in the cause, and send up additional subscribers to the FARMER AND PLANTER, and prove that he is not careless of the pursuit from which he derives his support. Let every one put his shoulder to the wheel and give our worthy friends the editor’s proper encouragement and the means to improve their paper, and the energy and ability will not be wanting on their part. We now have it in our power to establish permanently an agricultural paper among us. Shall it fail from neglect, and our farmers be compelled to look to other periodicals for their information? It will be a shame upon us if such is the case.

The weekly exchanges of the FARMER AND PLANTER will confer a favor on the subscriber by copying the above.

THE FARMER.

Pendleton, Jan. 25., 1852.

#### EDITORS’ TABLE.

EXPLANATION.—Our January Number (12) of volume two was dated, by mistake, January, 1851, instead of 1852. A part of this number, as well as the whole of No. 1, vol. 3 (also dated January), have been unavoidably delayed, in consequence of having half our form knocked

into *pi*, before we had finished printing the former number. This mishap has vexed us probably more than our subscribers. By light meals, little sleep and hard work, however, we will endeavor to make up lost time, as we desire to issue each number in the first of the month.

NEW-YEARS’ ADDRESS.—With the usual salutations of the season, we ask of each and every one of our subscribers a “New-years gift”—one additional subscriber, if no more, with prompt payment from all, will be most acceptable—and we shall be yours “to serve.”

THE UNAVOIDABLE absence from home of both editors, has prevented more prompt answers to many of our enquiring friends, than they have received—and will, we trust, satisfactorily account for an apparent neglect of what is our duty and pleasure.

ERRATA—Some mistakes occurred in setting up the article on peas in our last number, which absence prevented us from correcting. The most important may be corrected by the reader. First, under the head—“*Gathering and curing the vine.*” line 24th for *service*, read *surface*; under the head “*Feeding.*” line 10th, for *excepting*, read *especially*; and in line 17th, for *genus lees*, read *genus sus*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Our sincere thanks are tendered to all who have contributed to our pages through the last year. The pleasure and benefit they have thus conferred on us and our readers will, we are sure, encourage them to continue their favors. And such as have not contributed and have had the benefit of the labors of others, we trust will conform to the golden rule of doing as they would be done by. We have many readers that have never written a line for our paper, that are as fully competent to instruct and enlighten their brethren of the plow, as are those who have so generously worked in the good cause. We would remind such as have made verbal promises to us, that they have not been forgotten; nor are some of our old contributors, from whom we have not recently heard. We are sure they are not “weary of well doing.” What’s the matter friends? Have we in any way offended? If so, tell us of it like a brother, and we will with the greatest pleasure make the amende honorable.

We thank our friend J. J. B., of Cypress Cottage, for his friendly and sympathizing letter, as well as the services he has heretofore rendered us, believing as we do, that he will not “weary of well doing,” we with pleasure recognize him as one of our “unflinchables.” If one-fourth of the farmers and planters of our State had done as much to advance the good cause, and our interest, as “Plough Boy” has done, we should commence our New Years’ labors with much more cheerfulness, with a lighter heart, and better prospects than we now have before us—for we seem to have a stumpy row and a draught ahead. We should with pleasure have published J. J. B.’s letter, had he not otherwise intimated. In soliciting subscriptions to other agricultural papers than our own, we have often met with such rebuffs, as has our friend, in such ill-chosen, ill-



natured, untrue—and we had almost said *ungentlemanly*, replies as “I want none of your book-farming”—“I know more than your paper can teach me”—“I can make more now than I can save”—“Physician, heal thyself. &c., &c. Such self-conceited, self-sufficient wiscacres that know every thing but *one*, often remind us of what the late venerable and lamented James M. Garnet once said of them, in a communication that appeared in the Farmers’ Register, vol. 9, page 677. After answering some enquiries made by us, Mr. G. says: “Still, I am aware that *‘the derisive stare of incredulity’* which seems so much to have annoyed your South Carolina correspondent, will be equally excited against myself in some parts of our country far north of him.—But if he will take my advice, he will e’en let them deride or stare as may best suit their fancy; *for such persons generally belong to a class of men far too happy in their own conceits, to receive any benefit from any thing that he or I could say on this or any other subject.*”

We quote from the Journal of Agriculture on the same subject: “Go growler,” says the editor, “and see the farm of this man who has acquired the most of his knowledge of farming from books,—tell us if you often see one more trimly kept and productive. This farm is worked by his own hands, but he knows how to use his head. He reads, and he has learned; and shall we and shall our children lose the experience of such men because of the foolish prejudice against books? \* \* \* Judge Buel said he could forgive the “practical man,” so called, every thing but his self-conceit. We will forgive him even that; for the race of which Judge Buel spoke have almost passed from the scene of action. And the vast majority of the practical farmers of the present day *know enough* to be aware that they all *have much to learn.*”

Would that this latter sentence was true of the South, generally.

OUR EXCHANGES.—We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of several of our excellent exchanges:

First, “The Plow,” which takes the place of our former much valued “American Agriculturist.” It is edited by Solon Robinson, Esq., favorably known to every body, who is to be assisted by several gentlemen of acknowledged ability as agricultural writers.

Next we have the “Genesee Farmer,” greatly improved, we think, in its mechanical execution. This number is filled with much valuable information from its former inexhaustible source of scientific, practical and useful knowledge.

We have also our other valuable exchange, the “American Farmer”—to which, in years gone by, when conducted by the lamented Skinner and Gideon B. Smith, we with pleasure acknowledge our indebtedness for the honor of being a “book Farmer.” It was our “first love.” May we never lose all due respect for it.

And next comes the ever acceptable “Albany Cultivator,” long known, patronized, and formerly contributed to by us. It is, and always has been since the days of Willis Gaylord, when

we first knew it, an excellent paper, which is evidenced by the liberal patronage it receives.—We hope to receive others by the next mail.

Yes, here they come—First, the “Soil of the South” which it is unnecessary for us to praise, for every body that has seen it *knows* it is a good paper, and those that have not ought to see it, unless they are of the stiff-necked sort that desire “none of your book larnin.” Although our friends are taking from us some of our former respected subscribers in Georgia, we blame them not, believing as we do, that they are most deserving of a liberal patronage, from every farmer and planter in the South, and that it is owing rather to a commendable State pride that prompts those, of their own State, who are not able or disposed to support but one agricultural paper to give them the preference, rather than to any objection they may have to ours. To such of our friends as have been with us in our first trouble, and will not desert us in the third,” we tender our grateful acknowledgments—assuring them at the same time, that we shall endeavor to make our little sheet at all times worthy of their patronage.

And next comes the “Western Horticultural Review,” which receives our monthly greetings with a right good welcome. This is a paper that every horticulturist, gardener, pomologist, vine grower and wine producer, to all of whom the editor appeals for its support—should not hesitate to subscribe for. “Agricultural and Horticultural Societies,” says the Editor, “are requested to give greater notoriety and circulation to this work, by awarding volumes to successful competitors at their Fairs—especially in the horticultural department. The work will be furnished to societies at a discount for such purposes.

“Our friends and the ladies, who are not directly interested in either of these pursuits, but who love the beautiful works of God, and who desire to read the great page which the book of nature presents, I appeal for your *patronage and your influence*; as several hundred new subscribers are needed properly to sustain the work without taxing the editor’s private purse.”

Ladies having a taste for Horticultural or Floricultural pursuits, instead of novel reading, would undoubtedly be pleased with this work. It is ably edited by Dr. Warder, of Cincinnati, and published once a month, at three dollars per annum, payable in advance.

Next we have the “Southern Planter” published at Richmond, Va., which we can, and do with pleasure, recommend to the favorable consideration of Southern Agriculturists. It is edited by F. G. Ruffin, Esq., a son, we have understood of our old friend Col. Edmund Ruffin, formerly the able editor of the Farmers’ Register, and who has surely forgotten that we were once a warm supporter of, and contributor to, his paper.

Last, “though by no means least,” we have the “Working Farmer.” Of this paper we need say but little, as it will speak for itself in any enlightened community of “book farmers.” To the advanced corps especially do we recommend this able work by Professor Mapes. Will the

publisher forward it more promptly when written for?

THE MONTHLY LAW MAGAZINE.—This appears to be a very useful publication to every one, and must be valuable to the members of the legal profession by whom it should be generously patronized.

In addition to its notices of the most important decisions of the courts of the United States and England, it contains well executed portraits and interesting biographical sketches of the most distinguished lawyers in the United States.—In the number now before us is an admirable likeness of our distinguished fellow citizen, the Hon. John Belton O’Neal.

This work is published monthly at five dollars per annum, by John Livingston, editor and proprietor, 157, Broadway, New York.

Of such other of our exchanges as we may receive before our present number goes to press, we must defer a notice till our next. We have received our usual monthly number of political papers, and do most sincerely thank such as have kindly noticed our paper and urged its patronage. May each and every one of them receive better compensation for their labors, than do their humble servants.

#### To Postmasters.

May we ask the favor of all Post Masters to whose Post Office five or more of our papers are sent, to keep a list of the names of subscribers at their office, and to deliver the papers accordingly. This will allow us to send the whole to his address without writing the name of each on the paper. To all P. M’s. who will so accommodate us, we will send a copy of the paper free of charge. Will Post Masters at whose office we have less than five subscribers, get up that number and avail themselves of our offer?

All those disposed to accede to the above proposal, will please so inform us.

#### Straw and Corn stalk Cutters.

Having received several letters enquiring about the Straw Cutter spoken of by Mr. E. before the Pendleton Farmer’s Conversational Club, on the pea discussion, we will here state for the information of our readers generally, that Mr. E’s straw and stalk cutter was originally patented by Eastman, and is now for sale by E. Whitman jr., of Baltimore, who advertises in our paper. We have ordered two or three, also several agricultural implements for our neighbors and selves, and will take pleasure in ordering for our subscribers if desired so to do.—The money to be advanced in all cases.



The quantity of ashes left by a ton of wheat straw is sometimes as much as three hundred and sixty pounds. avoirdupois.

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#### SCHOOL NOTICE.

**THE MALE ACADEMY** of this place will be opened on the first Monday in January next, under the care of Mr. WILLIAM R. JONES, who is a graduate of the South Carolina College. Mr. Jones has had some experience in teaching, and is recommended by the Faculty.

The **FEMALE ACADEMY**, will also open again on the same day, under the charge of Miss E. H. JEBB, who has taught there for the last year, and is known to the community.

F. W. SYMMES, Sec'y.

Pendleton, Dec. 18, 1851. 12-c



#### STRAWBERRIES.

**20,000 HOVEY'S SEEDLING.**—This fine Strawberry has been grown here for ten years with great success, and promise to be the best Strawberry for our climate. For sale at \$1 per hundred. WM. SUMMER, P. M. Pomaria, S. C., 1851. 12-c

#### GRASS SEED FOR SALE.

**WE** have some **HERDS GRASS**, **ORCHARD GRASS**, and **CLOVER** seed which, by request, have been ordered for the accommodation of our subscribers. Apply at this office.

#### Land for Sale in Pickens District.

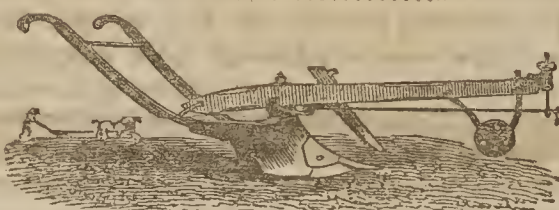
 THE Subscriber offers for Sale  the Tract of Land on which he now resides, lying in the fork of Seneca and Tagaloo rivers, on the main road from Pendleton to Carnsville, and twelve miles from the former place, containing nine hundred (900) acres; about one hundred (100) of which is Beaverdam Bottom. The place has on it a large and

comfortable Dwelling House, a good Kitchen, and all other necessary out buildings. The site is a beautiful one, the water fine, and the place as healthy as any in the District. To a purchaser the crop now growing on the place will be sold, if desired, on the most favorable terms.

I. G. GAMBRELL.

Pendleton, S. C., Aug. 13, 1851.

#### WHITMAN'S AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, BALTIMORE, MD.



**THE UNPRECEDENTED and INCREASING INTEREST** manifested in **AGRICULTURE**, and the liberal encouragement which has been given the subscriber, has induced him to engage in the **MANUFACTURING** business on an **EXTENSIVE SCALE**. His Factory and Warehouse is now the largest in Baltimore, and probably the most extensive in this country.

His stock for 1851 will consist in part of: 10,000 **PLOUGHS** embracing his **PREMIUM PLOUGHS**, and nearly every variety in use from Maine to California: 600 **WHITMAN'S PREMIUM CULTIVATORS**, at \$4, \$5 and \$6 each. 150 **HARROWS**, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and \$12 each.

500 **PREMIUM STRAW, HAY and CORN-STALK CUTTERS**, at 10, 12, 17, 23, 28 and \$37 each.

100 **PREMIUM CORN and COB CRUSHERS**, (the best in use) at \$50.

2000 **WHITMAN'S PREMIUM CORN-SHELLERS**, at 10, 16 and \$18.

2000 **PREMIUM WHEAT FANS**, GRANT'S and BAMBOROUGH'S (which cannot be equalled) at 25, 28, 30, 32, and \$35.

100 **SWEEP POWERS** of the most improved plans—Price 90 to \$120.

100 **ONE WHEEL or EDDY POWERS**, enlarged and improved.—Price \$100.

300 **WHITMAN'S PREMIUM THRESHERS** the cylinder of which we will warrant to last 100 YEARS, in constant use. This machine breaks less grain and threshes cleaner and faster than any other machine in use.—Price 45 and \$50. Additional price for **STRAW CARRIERS**, \$15.

100 **WHEAT DRILLS** which are perfect in their operation, and save enough in the seeding of fifty acres to pay the cost of the Drill.—Price \$100.

100 **WROUGHT IRON RAILWAY HORSEPOWERS** which received the **FIRST PREMIUM** at the Maryland State Fair in 1849 and 1850.—Price \$100

100 **CORN-PLANTERS**, a great labor-saving implement.—Price \$20

**REAPING MACHINES**, the best in use, price \$125.

100 **PREMIUM FODDER CUTTERS** and **GRINDERS**, at 30, 35, and \$60.

50 **FIELD ROLLERS**, which received

the **FIRST PREMIUM** at the State Fair, at 30, 40 and \$50.

**BURR STONE CORN MILLS**—Price \$90 to 120.

A large stock of **Chain and Suction Pumps**, **Water Rams**, **Ox-Yokes**, **Root-Pullers**, **Sausage-meat Cutters and Stuffers**, **Cow-Milkers**, **Churns**, **Post-hole Augurs**, **Agricultural Furnaces**, **Hoes**, **Rakes**, **Shovels**, **Spades**, **Garden and Horticultural Tools**, and every description of Farm Implements found in this country.

—ALSO—

**FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS** of every variety.

**FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES**, **GUANO**, and all the various kinds of **FERTILIZERS** in use, all of which will be sold at **WHOLESALE and RETAIL** as low as can be had in the United States, the quality considered.

A **Catalogue** of 120 pages, containing a description of our **Implements and Machinery**, will be forwarded gratis, if applied for by mail post paid—and all orders accompanied with **cash or satisfactory references**, will meet with prompt attention.

EZRA WHITMAN, JR.  
corner of Light and Pratt Sts.,  
BALTIMORE, MD.

January 1, 1851.

#### THE SPANARD.

**THIS** magnificent **SPANISH JACK-ASS**, who has just made his entrée into America, will, as soon as he recovers from the effects of a long voyage, be ready for the work of procreation. He will have but one Station, and that at my Plantation, on Seneca River, Four Miles North-west of Pendleton Village.

An opportunity of rare occurrence is now offered the country, for the propagation of a splendid stock of Mules, whose superiority for agricultural purposes, will be admitted by all who have given them a fair trial.

In relation to this excellent **JACK**, suffice it to say,—he cost a great deal of money,—and for size form and action, was one among five of the best that could be procured in Spain by a special agent.

Pre-engagements should be made by all those who are anxious to put to him in the Fall, as his number will be limited to a few.

He will be let to a few Mares during his recovery this Summer.

#### TERMS.


Twelve dollars Insurance for Mares.

Twenty-five dollars Insurance for Jennets.

J. W. CRAWFORD.

Cold Spring, July, 1851. 8-1f

#### SUB-SOIL PLOUGHS.

 THE undersigned is Agent for the sale of DA. BROYLES' **CELEBRATED SUBSOIL PLOUGH**, the utility of which it is unnecessary here to mention, as its superiority over any other similar kind is proverbial.

A. M. BENSON.  
Commission Merchant.

Hamburg, S. C., July, 1851. 7-1f